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No. 12

The Fine Arts.

Account of the Patent granted to Mr. Charles Dibdin for his Method of facilitating the learning of Music. Dated April, 9, 1808.

THIS method of facilitating the learning of music consists principally in substituting the letters of the alphabet for the characters hitherto used for designating the notes named by certain letters of the alphabet, or, perhaps it would be better to say, in restoring the writing or expressing of music by characters to its original simplicity.

The notes at present used in music are the semi-breve, which is equal to two minims, the minim, which is equal to two crotchets, the crotchet, which is equal to two quavers, the quaver which is equal to two semi-quavers, and the semi-quaver which is equal to two demi-semi-quavers. The substitutes intended for these, are the period, the colon, the semi-colon, the comma, the semi-comma, and the demi-semi-comma. In the present notation, the notes are placed on lines and spaces, and by that means describe the scale, which consists of the first seven letters of the alphabet five times repeated; so that a character must be resorted to, to explain a letter. The substitutes are intended to be the letters themselves; they will completely do away the cliffs, and the following arrangement is what is preferred. The first seven letters are to be large Roman capitals, the second seven large Italic capitals, the third seven small Roman capitals, the fourth seven small, or lower case, Roman, and the fifth seven small Italic. For the sharp and the flat will be used the acute and the grave accent, and there is no necessity at all for the natural; for, unless a letter be accented, it will be played natural of course.

What are called the bars in music are intended to be called divisions; and, instead of the single and the double bar, it is intended to use an m dash — and a section §; for an indefinite pause a double m dash =; and for a definite pause a tripple m dash ≡. The rest will be represented by points without letters; instead of the repeat will be used an index thus ¶; in place of the bind, if the distance from letter to letter is short, will be used a hyphen -; and, if long, a half parenthesis —; a slur will also be expressed by a half parenthesis —; a half bracket will be the direction as to

how many letters go to a syllable in singing —, and a brace will be placed at the beginning of the lines as it is used for triplets in poetry } . The time of the air, which at present is marked thus; C, to signify four crotchets in a bar, now to be called a division, or 3-2 to signify three minims,

or 6-8 to signify six quavers, &c. are to be , or four semi-co-

lons, : or three colons , or six commas. The distinctions of measure, as they relate to time, from slow to fast, or as they relate to expression from soft to loud, are intended to be expressed by common English words, as slow for adagio, quick for allegro, soft for piano, loud for forte, &c. The apoggiature, which is signified in common notation by a small note will now be expressed by a small letter, appropriate to the type in which the music is printed, just as the type called English requires long-primer, pica, bourgeois, &c. Various graces will be understood by words instead of marks, such as beat, shake, turn, trill, &c.

(To be Concluded.)

Beet-Root, Coffee and Sugar.

It is observed of the beet-root coffee, that it requires much less sugar to sweeten it, than the true berry coffee. It is asserted that the coffee made from the yellow beet-root is much stronger than that of the true berries. The person who claims the discovery of the beet substitute for coffee, is a Mr. Vinnen of Coblenz. It is his opinion that stripping off the leaves to feed cattle, or for other uses, injures the growth of the root and sensibly alters the quality of the juice. There is not a department of all the European territories that have been modelled according to the French regime, but has many manufactories of factitious coffee and various sugars. Peace will now re-introduce cane sugar in most places, and the genuine coffee; but science will retain the advantages gained in the long struggle. The knowledge attained will keep down prices and materially check monopolies. The sugars of grapes, of pears and of the apple-juice, have proved objects worth the attention of manufacturers, good, and extremely profitable. But the knowledge of the production of sugars from various vegetables, and

substitutes for coffee, are not the only advantages remaining and for which we are indebted to the men of science who have mitigated the sufferings of war in distracted Europe; but we have had experiments which demonstrate the anti-putrescent and healing effect of the vegetable juices which contain sugar in any great proportion. One of the first demonstrations of this kind, by a medical man, or member of the surgical faculty, was the following

Observations on the remarkable efficacy of Carrots, under a new mode of application, in the cure of ulcers and sores. By Mr. Richard Walker, Surgeon to the Infirmary and lecturer in Oxford, England.

The carrot poultice is an application which has been long in use to correct the disposition and improve the discharge of the putrid or scorbutic ulcer.

The manner in which it is usually applied, is by grating, or scraping the carrots fine, and laying them on raw.

I have lately had reason to believe, that the effects of it may be considerably increased, by varying the mode of application.

Several cases occurred in the Radcliffe infirmary, during the summer and beginning of the winter last year, of the true malignant, scorbutic ulcer.

All the common methods of treatment were adopted, and of course the carrot poultice was not omitted.

The inefficacy of it however was too evident.

In consequence therefore of the ill success attending this practice, several of the cases terminating fatally, and as fresh instances were continually occurring, the following change was at length tried, in the use of this remedy.

The carrots being previously cleaned by scraping and washing, were split and boiled till quite tender, in a small quantity of water: the liquor was then strained, or poured off, and the carrots beaten in a mortar, to the consistence of an uniform soft moist pulp.

The ulcers were first washed clean with the liquor rather warm, in which the carrots had been boiled, sometimes fomented with it, and the carrot poultice being previously spread ready, that the sore might be as little exposed to the air as possible, applied cold.

This was repeated night and morning, and oftener when the quantity of discharge, or other circumstances, made it necessary; but this was seldom required, when the mode above mentioned was adopted sufficiently early; that is, before the sore had made much progress in its scorbutic state.

It scarce need be observed, that this disposition was known to have taken place, when the ulcer, from being firm, florid, and discharging good pus, became spongy, pallid, and discharged a considerable quantity of a thin, bloody, or gleety kind of matter.

The superior effects of this treatment were apparent in a very short time; in a few days the sores (several of which,

before, were spreading rapidly, threatening the lives of the patients) were obviously improved; and in short, without any interruption to their progress in amendment, they were all of them gradually restored to a healthy appearance; and the cure finished, either by a continuance of this, or the methods ordinarily used to sores in a healthful healing state.

In all the cases above alluded to, bark, opium, &c., were as usual administered.

Nothing, however, has been particularly stated with respect to the exhibition of such remedies; as the object of the present paper is merely to direct the attention of practitioners to the use of the carrot poultice, and to recommend, under the sanction of many successful cases, the mode of applying it above described.

The antiseptic power of the carrot poultice has been ascribed, I believe, to the carbonic acid gas which the sore is supposed to imbibe from it during its application; hence it might be inferred, that the carrot was fittest for use in its raw state.

I am, however, rather inclined to impute the efficacy of the carrot to its mild anti-putrescent quality, depending chiefly on the pulpy saccharine matter it contains, in common with other vegetables, but in greater abundance; meliorated and softened into the fittest consistence by boiling and pounding for application to the tender, irritable surface of ulcers, sores, inflamed skin, &c.

(To be concluded.)

Experiment on Soap-Suds as a Manure, and a Preserver against Insects, by Mr. G. Erwin, of Taunton, Devon, with Remarks by the Rev. Thomas Falconer.

FROM THE LETTERS AND PAPERS OF THE BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND SOCIETIES.

A few years ago my attention was attracted by the soil of a garden, reduced to a state of poverty, very unfriendly to vegetation. Interest in its future produce influenced my wishes for its restoration. An invigorating manure was necessary; but such a stimulus could not be easily procured. While considering which of the succedanea within my reach had the greatest probable appearance of succeeding, it occurred, that possibly some trivial advantage might be derived from the oil and alkali suspended in the waters of a washing. Pits were immediately ordered to be made, and in them the contents of a tub, which my servant usually committed to the common sewer, were carefully deposited: as washing succeeded washing, other pits were dug and filled; so that the whole garden, a small portion only excepted, has in this manner been watered and enriched: that small portion remains a visible demonstration of the utility of this manure. There vegetation is still languid; while the residue of the garden, invigorated by the suds only, annually exhibits a luxuriance almost equal to any thing this fertile neighbourhood can produce.

Remarks by the Rev. T. Falconer.

1. The above important experiment may perhaps remind the reader of the principal ingredients of the oil compost, suggested by Dr. Hunter of York. In the simple fluid manure we have an animal oil, potash, and water; in the compost are the same oil and the same alkali, but neither of them perhaps in so pure a state as in the manure, with the addition of "fresh horse-dung." The fresh horse-dung is added in order to produce "heat and fermentation;" and a delay of "six months" is supposed to be necessary, to make the compost "fit for use." All, however, that seems to be gained by the horse-dung is the animal oil, which may be united to the alkali during the process of fermentation, the straw, which in the fermentation of the compost will bind the mass together, and when decomposed on the ground, will afford a small supply of vegetable matter. If we make the comparison strictly accurate on the other side, we may observe, that in the fluid manure there must be an increased quantity of animal matter in the water, after it has been used for the purpose of washing linen.

The experiment then shows what is the advantage of the application of the oil and alkali only, as a manure; and perhaps the delay of "six months" in preparing the compost would not be compensated by any superior efficacy that may be expected to arise from the combination of the horse-dung.

It also appears from the experiment, that the compost is a more useful discovery than Dr. Hunter himself could justly infer from his own limited experience of its effects.

2. This mixture of an oil and an alkali has been more generally known than adopted, as a remedy against the insects which infest wall fruit-trees. It will dislodge and destroy the insects which have already formed their nests and bred among the leaves. When used in the early part of the year, it seems to prevent the insects from settling upon them; but whether by rendering the surface of the leaf disagreeable to the bodies of the animals, and thus repelling them, or by neutralizing the acid they deposit, and thus preventing the leaf from contracting into a necessary form for their reception, I cannot presume to determine. One of the modes by which this mixture indirectly contributes to the fertility of the ground, may be by its destruction of the insects which prey upon the plants.

It is also, I think, to be preferred to the lime-water, or the wood-ashes and lime, which Mr. Forsyth recommends to be used for the removal of insects. It is preferable to the lime-water and the lime, because lime loses its causticity, and with that its efficacy, by exposure to air, and must consequently be frequently applied; and to the dredging the leaves with the fine dust of wood-ashes and lime, because the same effect is produced by the mixture without the same labour, and is obtained without expense.

Mr. Speechley, in his treatise on the Vine, published in 1796, has used this mixture with great success; but he has applied it awkwardly and wastefully. He directs it to be poured from a ladder out of "a watering-pot over both

trees and wall, beginning at the top of the wall, and bringing it on in course from top to bottom." Page 161. Mr. Speechley is not the first person who has thought of this application of the mixture. It is a fact which has been long known and neglected.

A considerable extent of wall may be washed by means of a common garden-pump in a short time; and this operation should be repeated as often as a supply of the mixture can be procured; or if the water of a washing cannot be had, a quantity of potash of commerce dissolved in water may be substituted. The washing of the trees and wall twice a week for three or four weeks in the spring will be sufficient to secure them from the injuries of these insects. Mr. Speechley his mixture warm to soak the shreds, and wash the wall more effectually.

On the whole, then, this must be considered as a valuable manure, as it can be obtained easily, at small expense, and in large quantities; and when its nature is well understood, will probably be no less esteemed by the farmer than horse-dung. To the gardener, as well as to the farmer, it is useful, mixed with mould, as a fertilizing compost, or when fluid may be applied to his fruit walls, as a wash fatal to the noxious brood of predatory insects.

Cheap and durable paints manufactured with fish oil.

In the session of 1805, the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, voted its silver medal and twenty guineas to Mr. Vanherman for the following communication:

London, April 9th, 1805.

GENTLEMEN. Having applied a great portion of my time, for several years past, to discover a method for preparing a cheap and durable composition for the defence and preservation of all work exposed to the inclemency of the weather, I have now the satisfaction of laying before the society for the encouragement of arts, &c. specimens of some of the above colours ready prepared for use, which will, I flatter myself, be found superior to all others for cheapness and durability, equal to any in beauty, and not subject to blister or peel off by the sun. The vehicle made use of for the said paints is fish oil, the preparation of which is so simple, that, when known, gentlemen who have large concerns to paint may have this composition of any colour manufactured and laid on by their labourers. I have sent a bottle of the prepared oil; also a number of patterns of various colours. The highest price of any does not exceed three-pence per pound, and many of them so low as two-pence, in a state fit for use. I have likewise sent a pot of white lead which has been ground in prepared fish oil, and which, when thinned with linseed oil, surpasses any white hitherto made use of, for resisting all weathers and retaining its whiteness. I hope my humble endeavours will merit the approbation of the society, before whom I will, at any time they shall please to appoint, make the various experiments they may require.

Relying on your encouragement, I am, gentlemen, with due respect. Your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS VANHERMAN,

No. 21, Mary-le bone street, GOLDEN SQUARE.

To refine one ton of Cod, Whale, or Seal, oil for painting, with the cost attending it.

	£.	s.	d.
One ton of fish oil, or 252 gallons - -	36	0	0
32 gallons of vinegar, at 2s. per gallon -	3	4	0
12lbs. litharge, at 5d. per lb. - - - -	0	5	0
12lbs. white copperas, at 6d. ditto - - -	0	6	0
12 gallons of linseed oil, at 4s. 6d. per gallon	2	14	0
2 gallons of spirit of turpentine, at 8s. ditto	0	16	0
	43	5	0

252 gallons of fish oil,
12 ditto linseed oil,
2 ditto spirits of turpentine,
32 ditto vinegar,

298 gallons, worth 4s. 6d. per gallon.
Which produces - £. 67 1 0
Deduct the expense - 43 5 0

23 16 0 profit.

To prepare the Vinegar for the Oil.

Into a cask which will contain about forty gallons, put thirty-two gallons of good common vinegar; add to this 12 pounds of litharge, and twelve pounds of white copperas in powder; bung up the vessel, and shake and roll it well twice a day for a week, when it will be fit to put into a ton of whale, cod, or seal oil (but the southern whale oil is preferred, on account of its good colour, and little or no smell;) shake and mix it all together, when it may settle until the next day; then pour off the clear, which will be about seven-eighths of the whole. To this clear part add twelve gallons of linseed oil, and two gallons of spirits of turpentine; shake them well together; and after the whole has settled two or three days it will be fit to grind white lead and all fine colours in; and, when ground, cannot be distinguished from those ground in linseed oil, unless by the superiority of its colour.

If the oil is wanted only for coarse purposes, the linseed oil and oil of turpentine may be added at the same time that the prepared vinegar is put in, and, after being well shaken up, is fit for immediate use without being suffered to settle.

The vinegar is to dissolve the litharge, and the copperas accelerates dissolution, and strengthens the drying quality.

The residue, or bottom, when settled, by the addition of half its quantity of fresh lime water, forms an excellent oil for mixing with all the coarse paints for preserving outside work.

Note. All colours ground in the above oil, and used for inside work, must be thinned with linseed oil and oil of turpentine. *** Oil mixed with lime water I call *incorporated oil*.

The method of preparing, and the Expense of the various Impenetrable Paints.

First.—Subdued Green.	£	s.	d.
Fresh lime water, 6 gallons - - - -	0	0	3
Road dirt finely sifted, 112 pounds -	0	1	0
Whiting, 112 ditto - - - - -	0	2	4
Blue black, 30 ditto - - - - -	0	2	6
Wet blue, 20 ditto - - - - -	0	10	0
Residue of the oil, 3 gallons - - -	0	6	0
Yellow ochre in powder, 24 pounds	0	2	0
	1	4	1

This composition will weigh 368 pounds, which is scarce one penny per pound. To render the above paint fit for use, to every eight pounds add one quart of the incorporated oil and one quart of linseed oil, and it will be found a paint with every requisite quality, both of beauty, durability, and cheapness; and in this state of preparation does not exceed twopence-halfpenny per pound, whereas the coal tar of the same colour is sixpence.

Method of mixing the ingredients for the subdued Green.

First, pour six gallons of lime water into a large tub, then throw in 112 pounds of whiting; stir it round well with a stirrer, let it settle for about an hour, and stir it again. Now you may put in the 112 pounds of road dirt, mix it well, then add the blue black, after which the yellow ochre, and, when all is tolerably blended, take it out of the tub and put it on a large board or platform, and with a labourer's shovel mix and work it about as they do mortar. Now add the wet blue which must be previously ground in the incorporated oil (as it will not grind or mix with any other oil.) When this is added to the mass, you may begin to thin it with the incorporated oil in the proportion of one quart to every eight pounds and then the linseed oil in the same proportion, and it is ready to be put into casks for use.

Lead colour.	£.	s.	d.
Whiting, 112 pounds - - - - -	0	2	4
Blue black, 5 ditto - - - - -	0	1	8
Lead ground in oil, 28 ditto - - -	0	14	0
Road dirt, 56 ditto - - - - -	0	0	6
Lime water, 5 gallons - - - - -	0	0	6
Residue of the oil, 2 1-2 ditto - - -	0	5	0
	1	4	0

Weighs 256 pounds.

To the above add two gallons of the incorporated oil, and two gallons of linseed oil to thin it for use, and it will not exceed 1 5-4d. per pound.

Note. The lime water, whiting, road dirt, and blue black

must be first mixed together; then add the ground lead, first blending it with two gallons and a half of the prepared fish oil; after which thin the whole with two gallons of linseed oil and two gallons of incorporated oil, and it will be fit for use. For garden doors, and other work liable to be in constant use, a little spirits of turpentine may be added to the paint whilst laying on, which will have the desired effect.

(to be concluded.)

Picture of Baltimore.

"There shall you see delighted, o'er the wild
Fair Cultivation smile, and Flora spread
Her paradise of blooms. Old Autumn there
Shall spread his golden harvests. Cities rise
Magnificent amidst the astonish'd waste,
And busy crowds shall bless you as they raise
The civic edifice, or temple vast,
Corinthian or Ionic. GOD himself
From his empyrean realms of endless day
Shall view the work approving. Go and spread
The useful lore."

The extraordinary natural beauty of the country surrounding Baltimore, the advantages of its position and the excellent scites in its neighbourhood which promise an increase of local and maritime advantages in proportion to the spirit of improvement extends, are most striking to the eye in meditation and taste. The unrivalled facilities which the entire locality secures to the possessors and all the country, for the various purposes of commerce and manufactories, are demonstrated indeed by the unparalleled increase of this city in population, and wealth; but to the present time we remain without a familiar description or account of the city, its history, that of the persons of merit whom it has produced, the remarkable places and productions of the neighbourhood, its various public establishments and other institutions.

A work of this kind executed by a man of discernment and liberal knowledge may be rendered gratifying and serviceable; may do credit to the acquirements and abilities of the writer, while it will reflect permanent honour on the patrons who encourage his exertions. Any other motive was unnecessary to determine the person who announces such a work to undertake the task. Some of his qualifications are already in part before the public. The professional and actual avocations of the Editor of the National Museum having engaged him in the requisite preliminary studies and researches, he has taken a pleasure in collecting all the information which is possible to be procured on every subject included in the outline of a work of that order and connected with it. Delighting himself in his moments of recreation with making observations on the geology and face of the country, its natural productions, agriculture, buildings, and the progress of improvements of every kind, he has accumulated a mass of very interesting materials which are daily aug-

menting, consisting of views, descriptions and observations of useful and curious facts, with an amount of agricultural commercial, topographical, civil and statistic information of considerable value, relative to this city, its immediate environs, the state of Maryland and states adjacent. He is in consequence prepared respectfully to announce, that he has now in a condition of forwardness for printing, a handsome volume under the title of the Picture of Baltimore, in which it is his aim to combine in the descriptive display of this metropolis, the advantages of method & elucidation observable in the celebrated descriptions of London, Paris, Rome, Naples, Amsterdam, &c. Such a work is not alone useful to strangers resorting to the city, and to the different manufacturing and commercial establishments with which they may have, or be thereby induced to enter into, transactions of business; it tends equally to the celebrity of the city, at large, and to the general benefit of its trade; it is useful to the younger inhabitants, as a pleasing manual, in which they can learn all the facts which ought to be known by every person who resides in this city or is interested in it; and it will not be less useful and agreeable to persons of every age and standing, than it will prove to be abounding with information for our youth, the country inhabitants, and travellers. The same Editor announces, that he has likewise made considerable progress in a historical, topographical, commercial, agricultural and civil survey and description of the state of Maryland, and geographical dictionary of the state, to the publication of which he will next turn his attention.

The price of the Picture of Baltimore will be one dollar payable on the 25th. It shall be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained. At the same price and subject to the same conditions will appear a Directory of the city of Baltimore and vicinity, arranged with exactness that may be relied on, according to a plan more simple, comprehensive and satisfactory than any yet published in our city. Subscription names may be left with all respectable booksellers in the state, or any of the editors of the country newspapers. Proper persons are employed to wait on the citizens for their signatures.

As it is a part of the editor's plan to give a list of the proprietors of the lands and houses, and likewise to mention every circumstance advantageous to the local manufacturing establishments and other institutions; those also which give a peculiar value to lands either with respect to soil, improvements, situation, mineral springs, mines, quarries, goodness of roads, navigation &c. he will gladly receive communications from persons interested and pay every possible attention to do justice to their wishes in combining their descriptions with his own.

FAMILY PORTRAIT.—In the last number of one of our monthly works, the page usually devoted to Literary Intelligence is occupied almost exclusively by three authors of the same name: Mr. J. E. Hall, of this city, well known in the literary world, Mr. H. Hall, of Philadelphia, his brother as we learn, and Dr. Hall of this city—a literary family.

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Ruffian Gymnastics.—Notwithstanding the imposing example of the republican people of Greece and the free and powerful Romans, we are not certainly partial to the principle, which upholds abusive exercises in which men, always with a proportionable share of animosity, though for fun or *love* as they sometimes call it, engage to entertain each other for hours together with knock-down blows and disgraceful bruises. The specious argument that, in boxing countries, assassination, and tyranny over the weak is abhorred, does not justify the brutality of prize-fighting. We say naught concerning the horrid practice of gouging and biting which are reprehended even by the boxing professors and amateurs. The following account of a recent battle we insert because it is a most extraordinary fact in human animal history, proving a physical vigour and endurance in the frail frame of man which is astonishing when we think that one such blow is enough to fell and stun a bullock. Beyond question the champions might be much more honourably engaged for three hours and thirty-five minutes, hammering in a smith's forge, paving roads, or driving piles to erect bridges.

London Star, October 14, 1813.

Boxing.—The matches between Marten (the Jew) and Lancaster, Coyan and Davis &c. took place yesterday on Coombe Warren, near Kingston, in the presence of more than ten thousand spectators.—The first battle was that between Marten and Lancaster, which lasted *three hours and thirty-five minutes*, and in which one hundred and ninety-five rounds were fought, a circumstance unprecedented in the annals of prize-fighting. Lancaster beat Marten, in a smart battle, at Rickmansworth, 12 months ago, and in this instance they were matched for a stake of twenty guineas, and a subscription. Harry Harmer and J. Clarke seconded Lancaster, and Jacobs and Fuss seconded Marten. It would fill many columns to enter into a description of this battle in detail. Betting at setting to was three and four to one on Lancaster. In the first round, Marten made play, and planted desperate hits left and right on his adversary's head, and which nearly closed one of his eyes. A smart return was made by Lancaster, and a rally followed, when Marten was hit down. The round produced first blood from the head of Lancaster. The subsequent rounds were manfully contended for about half an hour, when Lancaster's head presented a frightful spectacle, but he had the best of the battle, and kept the odds in his favour, although in the fifth round he knocked up his right-hand knuckles. There was much gayety of fighting for the last half hour, when Marten pursued a system of fighting not very amusing to the ring, by pinking and getting away from his man, and when in a close he did not pay scrupulous regard how he got down. Lancaster lost the sight of one eye, and got lamed in the hand, early in the fight, and Marten succeeded in losing the other at last. Of the two, Lancaster was the best fighter, and he had superior length and strength, and

always threw his adversary, or was uppermost. It was half minute time betwixt the rounds, and the men were always active, and with the exception of the shifting, but safe way, practiced in the middle of the battle by Marten, it was a manful fight betwixt men of game unrivalled. In the last half hour Marten became the favourite, his adversary being blind and exhausted: Lancaster could not be brought to time, and Marten was declared the victor, but he was also severely punished, and had more than a hundred heavy falls.

Coyan and Davis.—These men next entered the twenty feet roped ring, with Painter and a stranger seconds for Coyan, and Jones and Dick Whale for Davis. Coyan was beat by Painter, the Lancashire man, at Margate, and Davis is an athletic candidate for boxing fame, and a navigator.

The battle was most obstinately contested for fifty minutes, but Coyan was beat ultimately. The loser displayed much good science, but the terrific right hand about the neck and head of the Irishman was too forcible to be borne. Coyan had all the advantages of science, and he had the best of the first part of the battle, particularly in left-handed straight hits at the head; but he often lost his temper, and instead of profiting by superior science, he went in and rallied, and fought at worst. The winner is a promising pugilist, and has distinguished himself in Berkshire, under the patronage of Mr. G. Keates.

The subscription in most places for the relief of the sufferers by fires and also the victims of war's desolation on the frontier are honourable to the nation. Generous contributors, who shed a lustre around you even upon the neighbors who contribute not! It is said that the patriotic gentlemen who have dined together in several places since these occurrences, are taking into consideration to raise as much towards providing a meal for our destitute fellow-citizens, their poor wives and children, who perish of hunger, wet and cold, houseless and cheerless, while the gay devotees of Bacchus and Cybele enjoy the pleasures of patriotism, warm rooms, good wines, proud clothes: "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." A number of little children in Albany collected from their little sugar pennies seven dollars.

The seamen on board the Congress frigate in many instances subscribed ten dollars a piece. One of them determined to outdo the rest ordered fifteen dollars to be set down and paid in his name; when being informed that he had only twelve in all coming to him "Well Mr. Purser" said the patriotic tar "down then with three towards the next cruise"—this is characteristic of a sailor, a patriot and a man.

An artist announces in London an aromatic composition for house-painting, "highly agreeable," and which "*does away all the dangers attendant on that hitherto unpleasant and unwholesome operation,*" such an invention is very desirable, and of some importance in domestic improvement. The places mentioned where this paint is to be procured, are at 439 Strand, and 22 Change-alley.

Preservation of Sheep.

A simple and effectual Method of preventing the destruction of Sheep by Wolves.

Mr. Walter Boggs, a respectable farmer in Schoharie, who keeps a large number of sheep, informs me that he loses none of them by wolves, which are plenty in that part of the country, and cannot be driven off or destroyed, except by traps. He makes an ointment composed of gunpowder and brimstone, powdered fine, and mixed with tar, gurry, or currier's oil. With this he anoints the under part of the throats of the sheep. It must be renewed as often as the ointment becomes dry or loses its moisture, which will be four or five times in a season. He says he has lost no sheep since he has been in this practice, and has often seen the wolves' tracks among the sheep's tracks in the fields. He has a parcel of sheep which have been out a number of weeks, and no care taken of them, except their necks being anointed with this ointment, when he was informed by his neighbour that the sheep were at his house, and that early on Sunday morning they came running into the door-yard—he looked out of the window and saw a wolf among them, who ran from one sheep to another, but did not bite one of them. The sheep were brought home, and none of them injured by the wolf.

I thought it advisable to make this communication to the Society, as many parts of the country are so infested by wolves, that they are obliged to yard their sheep every night to prevent their being destroyed by these voracious animals.

(Communicated to the society for the promotion of useful arts in the state of New-York, by Ezre L'Hommedieu, vice-president of the society.)

NEW SPECULATION.—Among the various articles that have recently become objects of speculation, Sheep skins have lately commanded the enormous price of from 4 to 5 dollars each. In consequence of which, a few nights ago the sheep fold of Peter Robinson, near the Falls of Schuylkill, was entered by some villains, who skinned four half blooded merino ewes that were with lamb by a full blooded merino ram, and bore off the skins only, as a satisfaction in full for their trouble.

N. B. Persons who are so unfortunate as to lose any of their sheep skins in this manner are requested to put on the trail a hound or pack of hounds; some good dogs that will do are kept in every neighbourhood, and there is no doubt but they will detect the villains and discover their booty. This plan of catching robbers was successfully adopted, many year ago, in Bucks county, notwithstanding the persons pursued became aware of the design and resorted to every means that roguery could devise for eluding the pursuit of the dogs.

The New Switzerland grape wine is advertised for sale in many towns in Kentucky at the same price; it is said that the vintage of this year exceeded twelve thousand gallons. As it is known that vines produce better as they grow old-

er, and the plantations around New Switzerland are extending we may expect an increase from those vineyards every year, improving in their flavour and every good quality. The Pennsylvania vine company is latterly silent!—Vine plantations are spoiled by the interference of any other but persons who are bred to their cultivation in countries where good wine is actually made.

Remarkable Crops.—From one acre of land 157 bushels of cobs of Indian corn were gathered last harvest by Mr. Jonas Williams of New Windsor near Newburg, N. Y.—In 1811 Mr. Ralph Patchin of Brooklyn L. I. raised, on 19 acres 14 to 1500 bushels of corn as measured after being shelled.

RAISED TO THE LIFE THAT LASTS.

“Seize, mortals, seize the transient hour,

Improve each moment as it flies:

Life's a short summer, man a flower

He dies, alas how soon he dies!

5th inst. Mr. Francis Donaldson 18.—Near Miller's Town 21th ult. frozen to death Thomas Gibson a young man who lived with Mr. Munroe of Junietta.—At North Stamford, Mrs. Sarah Bishop 99 years 9 months 10 days old.—Stamford Mrs. Mary Whitney 91, her widower is 97, they were married in 1774; it was the first death in his house which he built 60 years ago.—Alstead Doctor Nathaniel Watts 86.—Barre Mrs. Eunice Broad 96, leaving 214 posterity.—Salisbury Mr. Abraham Merrill 82.—Claremont N. H. Elisha Stevens Esq. 83.—Two brothers of the name of Putnam, 27 and 19 suffocated by burning a fire of live coals in their bed room on the night of the 28th ult. the room had no hearth or chimney.—At Copenhagen in Sept. ult. the rich banker Mr. Meyer a Jew, leaving sixty millions of paper money, and other property amounting to two and a quarter millions of Spanish dollars.—At Wrightstown Pa. sliding on a mill dam slipped through the ice and were drowned, 4 children three of them girls from 7 to 14.—At Springfield Mass. 8th inst. Miss Mary Horton 92 and 11 hours afterwards her sister Margaret 90, who had slept ninety years together.

MARRIED.

Monday, January 31, by the most Rev. John archbishop of Baltimore, Mr. David Williamson junior, to Miss Mary Anne Tiernan, daughter of Luke Tiernan Esq. of this city Wednesday Feb. 2, captain John Dieter of this city to miss Mary Anne Fitzpoe.—Thursday Feb. 3, Mr. Joshua Gibson of this city to Miss Sarah Brown.—Mr. Jesse Boston to Mrs. Cassandra Stewart.—At Jamaica, Long Island, New York, David Gelston Esq. collector of the port of N. York to Mrs. Mary Hazard.—lately in Colchester, N. H. after living a solitary life of bereavement nearly fourteen days, Mr. Thomas Underwood, to Miss Betsy Archer.—In Wallingford, Vt. Master Samuel Johnson, aged fourteen, to Miss Sally Hill, aged 22.—Jan. 21st. Mr. JOHN FORT, of Warwick, Orange county, aged 70 to Mrs. INGLIS, of N. York, aged 61.

THE BRAMIN.

Once on the mountain's balmy lap reclined,
The Sage unlocked the treasures of his mind:
Pure from his lips sublime instruction came,
As the blest altar breathes celestial flame
A band of youths and virgins round him pressed,
Whom thus the prophet and the sage addressed.

"Thro' the wide universe's boundless range,
All that exist decay, revive and change:
No atom torpid or inactive lies;
A being, once created, never dies.
The waning moon, when quenched in shades of night,
Renews her youth with all the charms of light;
The flowery beauties of the blooming year
Shrink from the shivering blast, and disappear;
Yet warmed with quickning showers of genial rain,
Spring from their graves, and purple all the plain.
As day the night, and night succeeds the day,
So death reanimates, so lives decay:
Like billows on the undulating main,
The swelling fall the falling swell again;
Thus on the tide of time, inconstant roll
The dying body and the living soul.
In every animal, inspired with breath,
The flowers of life produce the seeds of death;—
The seeds of death, though scattered in the tomb
Spring with new vigour, vegetate and bloom.

"When wasted down to dust the creature dies,
Quick, from its cell, the enfranchised spirit flies;
Fills, with fresh energy, another form,
And towers an elephant, or glides a worm;
The awful lion's royal shape assumes;
The fox's subtlety, or peacock's plumes;
Swims, like an eagle, in the eye of noon;
Or wails, a screech owl, to the deaf, cold moon;
Haunts the dread breaks, where serpents hiss and glare,
Or hums a glittering insect in the air.
The illustrious souls of great and virtuous men,
In noble animals revive again:
But base and vicious spirits win their way,
In scorpions, vultures, sharks and beasts of prey.
The fair, the gay, the witty, and the brave,
The fool, the coward, courtier, tyrant, slave;
Each, in congenial animals, shall find
A home and kindred for his wandering mind.

"Even the cold body, when enshrined in earth,
Rises again in vegetable birth:
From the vile ashes of the bad proceeds
A baneful harvest of pernicious weeds;
The relics of the good, awaked by showers,
Peep from the lap of death, and live in flowers;
Sweet modest flowers that blush along the vale,
Whose fragrant lips embalm the passing gale."

THE MONTHS OF MANHOOD.

*Lines subjoined to the Calendar of a black letter Sarum
Missal of the reign of king Henry VII.*

The first six years of mannes byrth and aege
May well be compared to Janyuere;
For in this moneth is no strengeth nor courage,
More than in a chylde of the aege of six yere.

The other six yeres is like February,
In the ende therof beguyneth the Sprynge;
That tyme chyl dren is moost apt and redy
To receyve chatyement nurture and lernynge.
March betokeneth the six yeres folowynge,
Araying the erthe with pleasaunt verdure,
That season youth thought for nothyng,
And without thought dooth his sporte and pleasure.

The next six yere maketh foure and twenty
And figgured is to joly Aprill,
That tyme of pleasures man hath moost plenty
Fresche and louying his lustes to fulfyll.

As in the moneth of Maye all thyng in mygth,
So at thirty yeres man is in chyef likyng,
Pleasaunt and lusty to every mannes sygth,
In beaute and strength to woman pleasyng.

In June all thyng fulleth to rypenesse
And so dooth man at thirty-six yere old,
And studyeth to acqyre richesse,
And taketh a wyfe to kepe his householde.

At forty yere of aege or elles never
Is ony man endewed with wysdome,
For then forgt his mygth fayleth ever
As in July doth every blossome.

The goodes of the erthe is gadred ever more
In August, so at forty-eight yere
Man ought to gather some goodes in store
To susteyne aege that than draweth nere.

Let no man thynke forto gather plenty,
Yf at fifty-four yere he have none,
No more than yf his barne were empty
In Septembre whan all the corne is gone.

By Octobre betokeneth sixty yere,
That aege hastily dooth man assayle,
Yf ye have outght than it dooth appere
To lyve quyety after his travayle.

Wan man is at sixty-six yere olde,
Which lykened is to barene Novembre,
He waxeth unweldy, sekely and cold,
Than his soule helth is time to remembre.

The yere by Decembre taketh his ende,
And so dooth man at threscore and twelve,
Nature with aege wyll hym on messege sende—
Tho' tyme is come that he must go hymselfe.

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